

lower Leaves are about Four Inches long, and little more than half an Inch broad, very hoary, and indented or sinuated on their Edges, ending in acute Points. From the Root come out several weak Stalks, which rise about Nine Inches high, dividing toward the Top into Two or Three smaller Branches; these are garnished with small Leaves at each Joint, which are almost intire. The Stalks are terminated by yellow Flowers composed of several Florets, which are hermaphrodite, their lower Part being tubular and cylindrical, but the upper Part is plain, spread open, and is cut into Three Parts. There are several of these Florets included in one common scaly Empalement, and each of them is succeeded by a single Seed crowned with Down.

Every Part of this Plant is very hoary, so it makes a pretty Variety when intermixed with Plants whose Leaves are green: it flowers in *June* and *July*; but unless the Autumn is warm and dry, the Seed will not ripen in this Country; nor will the Plant live abroad in the Winter, unless they are planted in a dry Soil, and a warm Situation.

The Seeds of this Plant were sent me by *Robert More*, Esq; from *Spain*, where he found the Plant growing naturally: And since I have received some of the Seeds from the *Cape of Good Hope*, where I am assured it grows wild; and I also have received it from *Algiers*; so that it is found in several Countries.

P L A T E CXLVII.

HIERACIUM medio nigrum Batium majus Par. Bat. 185.
Greater Hawkweed of *Boetia*, with a black Middle to the Flower.

THIS Plant grows naturally in several Parts of *Spain*, from whence the Seeds have been brought to most of the curious Gardens in *Holland* and *England*; but of late Years it has been generally propagated in most of the Pleasure Gardens near *London*. This is an annual Plant, which perishes in the Autumn, soon after the Seeds are ripe; which if permitted to scatter, the Plants will come up without farther Care.

The lower Leaves of this Plant are near Six Inches long, and are regularly sinuated on their Edges, as is represented at *a*; these are of a pale Green, and spread near the Ground. Between the Leaves come out One or Two branching Stalks, which rise upward of Two Feet high; and at each Joint are garnished with a

single Leaf, which is intire and obtuse. The Stalks are terminated by yellow Flowers, with a black Middle; these are composed of many hermaphrodite Florets, which are included in a bristly scaly Empalement, surrounded by an Involucrum, which is longer than the Rays of the Flower.

There are Two or Three Varieties of this Plant, differing in the Colour of their Flowers; one is yellow, with a black Bottom; the other is of a Sulphur-Colour, with a black Bottom; and the Third is white, with the same Bottom or Middle. But these are generally supposed to be feminal Variations.

Doctor *Linneus* hath not enumerated this Plant in his *Species Plantarum*; which may be accounted for, by his supposing it to be the same as the *Hieracium calyce barbato* of *Fabius Columna*; which he has ranged under his Genus of *Crepis*. But these are Two very different Plants, which never vary from Seeds.

P L A T E CXLVIII.

HYACINTHUS *Tourn. Inst. R. II. 344. Tab. 180. Lin.*
Gen. Plant. 385. Hyacinth; in French, Jacinte.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the First Section of *Linneus's* Sixth Class, intituled, *Hexandria Monogynia*; the Flower having Six Stamina, and One Style.

Tournefort places it in the First Section of his Ninth Class, which includes the Herbs with a Lilly Flower of One Petal, cut into Six Parts, whose Pointal becomes the Fruit. *Linneus* joins to this Genus, the *Muscari* of *Tournefort*; and has greatly retrenched the Number of Species, in which he has proceeded too far: For, altho' *Tournefort* and *Boerhaave* have enumerated too great

Variety of these Flowers, yet there are several distinct Species among those, which never alter from one to the other; therefore should not have been omitted in the List of *Linneus's* Species.

The Plant here represented is a Variety, which by Culture has been raised to the Perfection in which it appears, from the Seeds of one of the Eastern Kind with single Flowers; and by the Multiplicity of its Petals, all the Organs of Generation are lost, so that it can convey no Idea of the Characters belonging to the Genus. But as many of our Purchasers have requested we would exhibit the Figures of some of the most beautiful Flowers in the Course of our Work, we have chosen this, as being one of the finest Flowers of this Kind we have

yet



HIERACIUM medicum nigrum (*Boticum magus*) Petr. (Bat. 185.)



HYACINTHUS, *Orientalis*, flore plenissimo albo, intus eleganter roseo & purpureo variegato.



HYOSCYAMUS, *major* albo-jimtis amebitico floris crenti. Topsis

yet seen; but the Title which it bears among Florists we do not know; nor is it very material. Since many of these Flowers have several Denominations in different Countries, so we have given it the following Title:

HYACINTHUS Orientalis, flore plenissimo albo intus eleganter roseo & purpureo variegato. Eastern Hyacinth, with a very double white Flower, whose Inside is elegantly variegated with a rose and purple Colour.

The Root of this Flower is tuberous, round, and covered with a purple Skin; the Leaves are near a Foot long, an Inch broad, and very succulent: The Stalk rises about Fourteen Inches high, is very thick at Bottom, lessening all the way to the Top: It is very succu-

lent, and of a deep Green. The Flowers come out on every Side the Stalk, rising above each other in Form of a Pyramid, each standing on a short distinct Footstalk; these are naked, having no Empalement; but the Petals are closed at the Bottom, in a sort of Tube, but spread open at the Top, where they are as large and double as small Roses: The Ground of the Flower is white; but on the Inside it is curiously variegated with Rose-colour and Purple: So that a more beautiful Flower can scarce be seen than this. It flowers in April; and if it is screened from the Sun in the Heat of the Day, and also from Rain and Frost, if any should happen at the Time of its flowering, it may be preserved in Beauty near a Month.

P L A T E CXLIX.

HYOSCYAMUS Lin. Gen. Plant. 219. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 117. Tab. 42. Henbane; in French, *Jusquiame*.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the First Section of Linnaeus's Fifth Class, intituled, *Pentandria Monogynia*; the Flower having Five Stamina and One Style. Tournefort places it in the First Section of his Second Class, which includes the Herbs with a funnel-shaped Flower of One Leaf, whose Pointal becomes the Fruit.

The Species here represented is,

HYOSCYAMUS major albo similis, umbilico floris virenti Jussieu. Greater Henbane, like the white, with a green Bottom to the Flower.

The Seeds of this Plant were sent by Doctor Jussieu to the Chelsea Garden; but no mention of the Country where it grows naturally, came with it. This is generally taken for the true *White Henbane* of the Antients, the Seeds being whiter than those of any other Species, and the Plant agrees to the descriptive Title given by Doctor Linnaeus to the *White Henbane* of Caspar Baubin; which is, *Hyoscyamus foliis petiolatis, floribus sessilibus* Hort. Cliff. 56. Henbane with Leaves having Footstalks, and Flowers sitting close to the Branches. But there is another Species which approaches near to this, whose Flowers have a black Bottom, and may have probably been confounded with this, by supposing them to be the same Species. But I have cultivated both near Thirty Years, and have never observed either to vary: For they do not only differ in the Colour of their Flowers, but their Leaves are very different, and the Plants are also different in their Growth. This is an annual Plant, which perishes soon after the Seeds are ripe, whereas the

other Sort will frequently live Two Years. The lower Leaves of this are shorter and rounder, and have but few Indentures, which are very obtuse; they are covered with short soft Hairs; the Stalk rises near Two Feet high, sending out a few Side-branches, which are also hairy, and are garnished with oblong Leaves, having several obtuse Indentures on their Sides, and stand upon short Footstalks: These are very soft, thick, and succulent. The Flowers are produced at the End of the Stalk and Branches, sitting very close in Clusters, without any Footstalk. These have but One Petal, whose Bottom is tubulous, but is cut into Five Parts, as is represented at *a*; the upper Segment being larger than the others, they are all obtuse. The Empalement of the Flower *c* is funnel-shaped, and is cut at the Top into Five acute Segments. In the Centre is situated the Germen, supporting a slender Style, crowned by a round Stigma, as is represented at *d*. The Germen afterward becomes a Fruit, as is shewn at *b*, inclosed in the Empalement, and is shaped like a Pot, with a Lid or Cover represented at *e*; having Two Cells, as is shewn at *f*, divided by a longitudinal Partition, represented at *g*. These are filled with small roundish Seeds adhering to the Placenta. The Roots, and every Part of our common *Black Henbane*, are supposed to have a poisonous Quality; the bad Effects of the Roots have been already mentioned under the Article *Gentiana*; and an Account of some Children which were poisoned by eating of the Seeds a few Years since, is published in the *Gardeners Dictionary*. But we have no Account of any noxious Quality in this *White Henbane*, nor has it so offensive a Scent as the black; so that when the Seeds are ordered for medicinal Use, it should be those of the white, and not the black: But as the white is not a Native of this Country, the Seeds of the black are more commonly used.

P L A T E C L.

HYPECOON Tourn. *Inst. R. II.* 230. *Tab.* 115. *Hype-*
coun Lin. *Gen. Plant.* 157.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the Fifth Section of *Tournefort's* Fifth Class, which includes the Herbs with a cross-shaped Flower, whose Pointal becomes a jointed Pod. Doctor *Linnaeus* places it in the Second Section of his Fourth Class, intituled, *Tetrandria Digynia*; the Flower having Four Stamina, and Two Styles.

The Species here represented are,

Fig. 1. *HYPECOON latiore folio* Tourn. *Inst. R. H.* 230. Hypecoon with a broader Leaf. This is the *Hypecoum siliquis arcuatis compressis articulatis* Hort. *Upsal.* 31. Hypecoum with arched compressed Pods, which are jointed. *John Baubin* titles it *Hypecoum siliquosum* *Hist.* 2. 899. Podded Hypecoum.

This is an annual Plant, which grows naturally in the Islands of the *Archipelago*, and also in the South of *France* and *Spain*: It sends down a long taper Root into the Ground, which hath many Fibres coming out the whole Length. The Leaves near the Root are broad, jagged, and spread on the Ground; between these arise the Stalks, which are near a Foot long, branching toward the Top, and garnished with fine cut Leaves at the Joints. The whole Plant is of a greyish Colour, and abounds with a yellow Juice like *Celandine*; the Flowers

are produced at the End of the Branches; these are yellow, and composed of Four jagged Petals, which are divided into Three Parts, as is represented at *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*, of unequal Size and Shape; these sit in the Empalement *e*, out of whose Centre arises the double Style *f*, which afterward become a jointed bending Pod, as is shewn at *g*, One of which Joints is represented at *h*, which is split longitudinally at *i*, to shew the Seed lodged therein, which is kidney-shaped, and represented at *k*.

This Plant flowers in *June*, and the Seeds ripen in *August*. If the Seeds of this Plant are not sown in the Autumn, they will not grow the First Year.

Fig. 2. *HYPECOON tenuiore folio* *Inst. R. II.* 231. Narrow-leaved Hypecoon. This is the *Hypecoum siliquis cernuis teretibus cylindricis* Hort. *Upsal.* 31. Hypecoum with taper cylindrical Pods, which hang downward. It is also called by *Lobel*, *Cuminum sylvestre siliquosum*. Wild podded Cumin.

This Sort hath very slender Stalks, which bend to the Ground, and are garnished with very narrow fine Leaves of a greyish Colour, like the former; the Flowers are very small, of a pale Yellow, composed of Four Petals, which are slightly indented. When the Flower decays, the Style turns to a taper cylindrical Pod, not jointed as the former. This grows naturally in the same Countries as the former, and flowers at the same time.



Fig. 1. HYPERICUM, latifolium Tourn., Inst. & R., H. 130

Fig. 2. HYPERICUM, tenuifolium Tourn., Inst. & R., H. 231